

HANSHER & MOSSER,
Publishers.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Tuesday Evening, March 6.

THE LATE CONGRESS.

(From the Globe-Democrat.)
The tame, inglorious ending of the Forty-fourth Congress renders it somewhat difficult to recall the flourish of trumpets with which it entered upon its disappointing career. It represented not merely a popular majority such as would ordinarily suffice to ensure at least a successful, if not a brilliant term of office, but it represented so complete a reversal of popular opinion as to cause the representatives of the majority with more than an ordinary prestige. The Republican party had been tried and had not failed to experience the results of an excessive and too long continued preponderance; it had begun to act as if it had no opposition to deal, and its legislation and its administration were alike matters of dissatisfaction. Its offices were badly filled and badly administered, its revenues were wasted, its laws were weak or worse than weak, it had failed to secure peace at the South and prosperity at the North, and botched the business, bungled the tariff, swindled the Indians, in a word, it had done the things it ought not to have done, and it had left undone the things it ought to have done, and its power must come to an end. The long-talked-of tidal wave swept it away, and the Forty-fourth Congress came in to illustrate the meaning and the beauty of the force.

Never was there a Congress which had a more signal opportunity of conducting its policy with ability and patriotism and never has there been a Congress whose record has been a more complete and painful failure. On general principles, the possibility of evading any ideal legislation out of the resources of Democracy was to be doubted, and the personal character of the new Congress did not promise much. We failed to understand why four years' fighting as a rebel brigadier and ten years' sulking as an unrepentant rebel should qualify any one to make laws for the country, and we had seen too much of Democracy here at home to rate its ability or its honesty very highly. It would be easy to elect a better Congress than the Forty-third had been, but it could not be done by sending a collection of Confederate Brigadiers, small country lawyers, average ward politicians and professional "reformers" to Washington to legislate under the stimulating influences of malice, cupidity and ignorance.

The fact has more than justified the worst anticipation made beforehand. We are spared the necessity of specifying the offenses of the Forty-fourth Congress by the reflection that the popular verdict which placed these men in power has already been reversed, and their barren scepter snatched from them after the first humiliating failure of a single session. It is not a strange thing in the history of constitutional government that power should be taken away from a party which in sixteen years of undisputed sway had fallen into errors and excesses. But it is almost without a precedent that a party which had been swept into power on a wave of popular feeling, and which had entered upon the discharge of its functions with every prospect in its favor, should have been repudiated, and should have had seven-eighths of its majority wiped out before it had had a chance to repeat in a second session the follies of the first session. After this verdict from the people it is not worth while to waste words in characterizing the conduct which couched such heavy condemnation, and if we have no reason to expect anything brilliant from the Forty-fifth Congress, we are justified in asserting that it must be better than its predecessor, since it cannot be worse.

Don't be humbugged.—There are parties making the rounds through the city just now—as there are every year about this time when gas bills have been very high—putting in patent burners at 50 cents each, or \$3.00 per dozen, by telling people that they would save 30 to 35 percent of gas, which is not so. The undersigned have the same burners, and have had them for a year, and all we ever charged to put them on was 35 cts., or \$3.50 per dozen. We have also a much better burner, which is made only of brass and copper, instead of iron, consequently it cannot corrode, and can be regulated by anybody to burn as much or little gas as is wanted, which we sell at the same price.

March 5-11w H. MUELLER & CO.

SHAKESPEARE says, "Care is no cure, but rather corrosive, for things that are not to be remedied." We cannot associate care and corrosion, however, with H. T. Macbitt's Toilet Soap, for it saves care and is deliciously emollient. This new toilet soap is the highest achievement of a well-known manufacturer, for its perfect purity and pleasant reaction on the skin are combined with a sweet natural odor.

TO THE SUFFERING.

Pains in Back, Head, Heart, Lungs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, Nervous and Kidney Diseases, positively cured by DR. FLETCHER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, Kidney Cordial and Vegetable Liver Pills. A Physician's specialty 43 years. Never fails when taken as directed.

Dr. A. J. STOKER, Agent for Decatur. Nov. 22, '76 dly

Best Brooms in the market for 20 cts. apiece, at Bishop & Story's.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE INAUGURATION

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

Imposing Military and Civic Display.

Vice President Wheeler's Address

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At 10 o'clock, President Hayes, accompanied by his son and Senator Sherman, left the residence of the senator for the executive mansion, where he was met by ex-President Grant. There were also present the vice president elect and commissioners of the District of Columbia. The party adjourned to the blue parlor, and passed some time in conversation.

In the meantime a grand inaugural pageant that had gathered about a mile distant from the white house, started with their flying banners and bands of music.

Lieut. Col. Grant, and Col. Amos Webster, special aids to the president of the grand parade, reported that the procession was approaching. The carriage of ex-President Grant was standing at the door, and without any delay, the president, escorted by the ex-president and Senator Morrill, took seats there, and driving to one of the gateways, awaited the approach of the military escort.

After a few moments the procession, Gen. Whipple, grand marshal, moved by the executive mansion, coming in the following order: Adjutants General and aides to the Grand Marshal.

First division, Bvt. Major General W. H. French, commanding band of Second United States Artillery, battalion of United States Army, First, Second and Third regiments.

Second division, Bvt. Lieut. Colonel Charles Heywood commanding band, battalion of U. S. Marines.

Third division, Col. Robert J. Fleming commanding band, Washington Light Infantry Corps, band, State Fencibles, band, band, Weacoe Legion, Washington Light Guard, Washington Artillery, First Battalion District of Columbia, colored, Columbus Cadets.

Here the distinguished party, awaiting within the gateway of the executive grounds, passed out and took a place in the procession, no halt being made, the procession following the carriage, with citizens on foot.

On either side of the carriage came the civil part of the procession, embracing citizens, officials on horseback and on foot. After these came the Fifth division. It was headed by a fine band of music, and contained the following political associations:

Young Men's Republican Club, of the District of Columbia, Harran Club, of Philadelphia, National Veterans Club, German Republican Club, Die Pamoukey Republican Club, of Maryland, Republican clubs of the District of Columbia.

The fire department of the district closed the procession, which was fully forty minutes in passing the executive mansion.

The Columbus cadets had an ovation, Gov. Hartranft marching at the head of the Hartranft club, was greeted with applause.

The president's carriage, was, of course, exceedingly conspicuous in the line, and was the first object of attraction, and its occupants were hailed with cheers.

Holders of cards of admission thronged the approaches to the senate long before the doors were opened, and the senate galleries were soon filled to repletion. Mrs. Hayes, occupied a seat in the private gallery, her little son Scott sat on her left, and Mrs. Senator Sherman on her right. Miss Fannie Hayes and Mrs. Stanley Matthews occupied seats beyond Mrs. Sherman.

The diplomatic gallery was occupied by ladies of the Diplomatic Corps. All Ministers and attendants were in full diplomatic uniform, resplendent with gold and silver embroidery, and glittering with orders and decorations.

When the Diplomatic Corps had taken places assigned them, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the supreme court, all in their robes of office, entered, and were escorted to seats arranged in the space in front of the senator's desks.

At precisely 12 the president appeared at the main entrance of the chamber, arm in arm with General Grant. As they proceeded down the aisle to their seats, the senators rose and remained standing until they had taken their seats, and the galleries applauded by clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs.

After the organization of the senate, Vice President Wheeler entered the chamber escorted by Senator McCreery of Kentucky, and his appearance was greeted with applause; proceeding immediately to the chair on the right of the presiding officer. He at once began his address to the senate.

At its close the oath of office was then administered by President pro tem, Ferry, and his first official act was to direct the sergeant at arms to proceed with the programme of the inaugural ceremonies.

PRESIDENT HAYES' INAUGURAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time honored custom which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now come to engage the public attention, but which it is my desire to be guided by the discharge of these duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocable principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country. At the outset of the Presidential election, it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my own predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged with the grave and arduous task of carrying out the will of the people, and of administering the Government so far as depends upon the Constitution and laws, on the Chief Executive of the nation.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Pacification of the country upon such principles and by such means as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which one thoughtful and patriotic citizen regards as of supreme importance. In regard to the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefit which will surely follow sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The condition of these States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest and peaceful local self government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is not only necessary, but required by all the varied interests, public and private, of these States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognized and maintained inviolate the rights of all, is a true self-government, with respect to two distinct races, whose peculiar relations to each other having brought upon the people such conditions and perplexities which exist in these States. It must be a government which decides the interests of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as a binding and substantial foundation of the superstructure of beneficial local governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests all personal pretensions, and party lines may well be permitted to fall into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government, of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belong to us, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation has a direct and personal interest. It is a question which ought not to be in a partisan sense either Republican or Democratic, but fellow citizens and fellow men to whom the interests of common country and common humanity are dear.

THE COLOR QUESTION.

The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting a problem of gravest moment, to be dealt with by the emancipated and by their former masters and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and its influence to establish and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assaulted, is also generally admitted. The evils which affect the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and while in the hands and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In this effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I shall cordially co-operate of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and prejudice of race will be fully surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished in the important work of a restoration of the South.

It is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now deserves the consideration of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and a wise public economy.

But at the basis of all prosperity for as well as for every other part of the country, the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal education should rest upon universal education.

To this end, liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by State governments, and it need be supplemented by legitimate aid from the Federal Government, and I am confident that the best and surest foundations, and piety may be established among us for all generations.

Whenever the president paused or emphasized a sentence others went up from the multitude. At the conclusion of the address, the oath of office was administered to the President by Chief Justice Waite, both standing with uncovered heads at the front of the platform.

His appearance at the foot of the platform was greeted with shouts of applause.

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CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.
I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service; a reform, not merely as to corrupt abuses and practices of so-called official patronage, which have come to be a national disgrace, but a change of the system of appointments itself in the reform that should be through a radical and complete return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They never expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their duty to the government and to the people. They meant that an officer should be a citizen, no longer as long as his personal character remained unimpaired, and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on nomination of a member of Congress, but that the fact that both political parties prior to election, gave a prominent place to the subject of a reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as the expressed and united will of the country, and the country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support. The President of the United States, of necessity owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labor of political party members, and he will cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance, the principles of their party organization, but he will strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best. In the furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a re-election. With respect to the financial condition of the country, I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years; the depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country, which began September, 1873. That there are indications all around us of a coming change to more prosperous times, I am confident. But it is not in my power to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that, in my judgment, the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of value, is one of the greatest obstacles of a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and as at all times, and promptly, conformed to coin.

Adherence to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of congressional legislation in behalf of early resumption of specie payments, and am satisfied not only in this wise, but the interests as well as the public sentiments of the country imperatively demand it. Feeling from these remarks to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by the international complications abroad threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, in relation to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to the new and incompatible the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations.

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Adherence to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of congressional legislation in behalf of early resumption of specie payments, and am satisfied not only in this wise, but the interests as well as the public sentiments of the country imperatively demand it. Feeling from these remarks to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by the international complications abroad threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, in relation to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to the new and incompatible the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations.

Our political affairs the color line and the distinction between the North and South, and to the end that we may not have merely a united North or united South, but a united country.

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" " on I. D. & S.
 " Peoria via L. M. B.
 " Monticello and C.
 " Terre Haute via L.
 " Pekin and Peoria
 " St. Louis—through
 " Chicago and La.
 " South, L. C. R. F.
 " North and East o.
 " Sullivan and Ma.
 Mails
 From South and St.
 " Lafayette and

Peoria, Sullivan
 Pekin, P. L. &
 Monticello & C
 East, I. D. & S
 East, West and
 Terre Haute, I
 Peoria via I. M.
 North, Ills. Cen
 R. P.
 Decatur, Ill., Jan 1,

BUTO
—A—
PACK
—

SMOKED AND CURED
WEST SIDE
We have on hand

**Sugar-Cured Ham
Fast Bacon, Dried
Sausage, and
wholesale**

Fresh

Of all kinds on hand,
and stock,
cans sliced, at 30
cents.

Deeatar, Feb. 21, 1875

Bankrupt

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that I have been appointed Assignee in the matter of Frank Jack, bankrupt, county, Illinois, (the estate consists in part of, such as is usual, and that I will purchase, in bulk, of the noon of March 2

Hillman's said bids are 10 per centage of the value as made by him—while with the stock of goods expropriated at the storm of McRoberts' old store; a formal bid to the District Court of the Southern District for approval or rejection.

days, the purchaser proved security.
For further information, apply to the person or by letter, at
Feb. 23-died P

MASTER
STATE OF ILLINOIS
MACON COUNTY.
Macon County.

Old Johnson vs. Anna
Dodwell--Foreclosure
PUBLIC NOTICE
that in pursuance
entered in the above
court at the December
John A. Brown, Master
court,]
On Monday, the 1st
A. D.
at the hour of two o'clock
noon, viz. at public sale

higher for cash, at Court House in Decatur following described the county of Macon to-wit: Lot No. five G in Berry H. Cassell the city of Decatur with all and singl and hereditaments to said premises will b redemption
Master in Chancery f
Decatur, Ill., Feb 24

OVERMILK
K
REAL I
Insuran

**COLLECTING
MONEY**

Notes Bought and
House

Special Attention given
All business entrusted
careful and prompt
OFF
OVER THE DECATUR

March 14, 1978-daw

Epil

SAMARITA
Nerve, Conv
Fits, Convul
Dance, and
the only kn
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tested by th
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stamp for circular

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of express office wh
Also send names and
subject to Epileptic
Richmond, Box 741.
Jan. 12, 1878—davis

FISCHER,
MANUF.
Marbleized

IRON M
With the
Brecher Fol
ing
Also the Coal-Burn
ADITONIA

ARIZONA
PRICE
No. 101 West
LOUISVILLE
Nov. 10, 1876—C&W